

Chapter 27.5 - Imperialism in Southeast Asia

1. SETTING THE STAGE

- a. Just as the European powers rushed to divide Africa, they also competed to carve up the lands of Southeast Asia
 - i. These lands form part of the _____, the countries that border the Pacific Ocean
 1. Western nations desired the Pacific Rim lands for their _____ along the _____ to China
 2. Westerners also recognized the value of the Pacific colonies as sources of tropical agriculture, minerals, and oil

2. European Powers Invade the Pacific Rim

- a. Early in the 18th century, the _____ established control over most of the 3,000-mile-long chain of _____
 - i. The _____ established a major trading port at _____
 - ii. The _____ took over _____ on the Southeast Asian mainland
 - iii. The _____ claimed the _____ and parts of New Guinea and the _____
 - iv. The lands of Southeast Asia were perfect for _____
 1. The major focus was on sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, rubber, coconuts, bananas, and pineapple

b. Dutch Expand Control

- i. The _____, chartered in 1602, actively sought lands in Southeast Asia
 1. It seized _____ from the Portuguese and fought the British and Javanese for control of Java
 2. The discovery of _____ and _____ on the islands and the desire for more _____ prompted the Dutch to gradually expand their control over Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, and Bali
 3. The Dutch ruled the whole island chain of Indonesia, then called the _____
- ii. Management of plantations and trade brought a large Dutch population to the islands
 1. They moved to Indonesia and created a rigid _____
 - a. The _____ were on top
 - b. Wealthy and educated _____ came next
 - c. _____ workers were at the bottom
 2. The Dutch also forced farmers to plant _____ of their land in specified _____

c. British Take the Malayan Peninsula

- i. To compete with the Dutch, the British sought a trading base that would serve as a stop for their ships that traveled the _____ sea routes
 1. They found a large, sheltered harbor on _____, an island just off the tip of the _____
 2. The opening of the _____ and the increased demand for tin and rubber combined to make Singapore one of the world's _____
- ii. Britain also gained colonies in _____ and in _____ (modern Myanmar)

1. _____ had large deposits of tin and became the world's leading _____

d. French Control Indochina

- i. In the 1840s, during the rule of an _____ Vietnamese emperor, seven _____ were killed and church leaders and capitalists who wanted a larger share of the overseas market demanded _____ intervention
 1. Emperor _____ ordered the _____ army to invade southern _____
 - a. Later, the French added _____, _____, and northern _____ to the territory - The combined states were called _____
- ii. Using _____, the French themselves filled all important positions in the _____
 1. They did not encourage _____
 2. Four times as much land was devoted to _____
 - a. The peasants' consumption of _____ decreased because much of the _____ was _____
 - b. Anger over this reduction set the stage for Vietnamese _____ against the French

e. Colonial Impact

- i. _____ grew based on _____ or goods that could be sold on the _____
 1. Roads, harbors, and rail systems improved communication and transportation but mostly benefited _____
 2. Education, health, and sanitation improved
- ii. Unlike other colonial areas, millions of people from _____ and the _____ migrated to work on plantations and in the mines in Southeast Asia
 1. The region became a melting pot of _____, _____, _____, and _____
 2. The resulting _____ often led to _____ and _____ clashes that are still seen today

3. Siam Remains Independent

- a. While its neighbors on all sides fell under the control of imperialists, _____ (present-day Thailand) maintained its _____ throughout the colonial period
 - i. _____ lay between British-controlled _____ and French _____
 - ii. France and Britain each aimed to prevent the other from gaining control of Siam
 1. Knowing this, _____ skillfully promoted Siam as a _____ between the two powers
 2. Siam _____ itself under the guidance of _____ and his son _____
 - iii. To accomplish the changes, Siam started _____, reformed the _____, and reorganized the _____
 1. The _____ its own railroads and telegraph systems and ended _____
 2. Because the changes came from their own government, the Siamese people escaped the _____, _____ treatment, and _____ exploitation that occurred in other countries controlled by foreigners